

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-34. (Cancelled)

35. (New) A diagnostic device comprising:

a test surface comprising a binder applied thereon; and

a means for inducing a pressure differential on a sample to direct the sample to the test surface and to clear an unreacted portion of the sample from the test surface by directing the unreacted portion of the sample past the test surface to a chamber for containing the unreacted portion of the sample so that the test surface can be analyzed.

36. (New) The diagnostic device of claim 35, wherein the test surface is a diffraction-based test surface.

37. (New) The diagnostic device of claim 35, wherein the test surface is removable from the diagnostic device.

38. (New) The diagnostic device of claim 35, wherein the test surface comprises a polymer film, a plastic film, a metal-coated film, or combinations thereof.

39. (New) The diagnostic device of claim 35, wherein the means for inducing a pressure differential on a sample directs the sample to the test surface by inducing a negative pressure differential or a positive pressure differential on the sample.

40. (New) The diagnostic device of claim 35, wherein the means for inducing a pressure differential on a sample comprises a syringe, a piston, a pump, a bladder, a vacuum, a plunger, or combinations thereof.

41. (New) The diagnostic device of claim 35, wherein the means for inducing a pressure differential on a sample comprises a means of informing a user of the device that a particular position is reached.

42. (New) The diagnostic device of claim 41, wherein the means of informing a user of the device that a particular position is reached comprises a ridge, a detent, a window, or combinations thereof.

43. (New) The diagnostic device of claim 35, further comprising a means for separating one or more components from the sample.

44. (New) The diagnostic device of claim 43, wherein the means for separating one or more components from the sample comprises a membrane, a filter material, a porous film, a nonwoven film, paper, a precipitating agent, a cell lysing agent, or combinations thereof.

45. (New) The diagnostic device of claim 35, further comprising a means for diluting the sample.

46. (New) The diagnostic device of claim 45, wherein the means for diluting the sample comprises a diluent.

47. (New) The diagnostic device of claim 36, further comprising diffraction-enhancing elements.

48. (New) A disposable diagnostic device comprising:
an opening for initially receiving a sample;
a test surface printed with an analyte-specific binder, wherein the test surface is in fluid communication with the opening; and

a means for inducing a pressure differential on the sample to direct the sample from the opening to the test surface and to clear an unreacted portion of the sample from the test surface by directing the unreacted portion of the sample past the test surface to a chamber for containing the unreacted portion of the sample so that the test surface can be analyzed.

49. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 48, wherein the test surface comprises a portion of a removable test strip.

50. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 48, wherein the means for inducing a pressure differential on the sample directs the sample from the opening to the test surface by inducing a negative pressure differential or a positive pressure differential on the sample.

51. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 48, wherein the means for inducing a pressure differential on the sample comprises a syringe, a piston, a pump, a bladder, a vacuum, a plunger, or combinations thereof.

52. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 48, further comprising a means for separating one or more components from the sample.

53. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 52, wherein the means for separating one or more components from the sample comprises a membrane, a filter material, a porous film, a nonwoven film, paper, a precipitating agent, a cell lysing agent, or combinations thereof.

54. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 48, further comprising a means for diluting the sample, wherein the means for diluting the sample comprises a diluent.

55. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 48, wherein the test surface is a diffraction-based test surface and wherein the device further comprises diffraction-enhancing elements.

56. (New) A disposable diagnostic device comprising:

a housing comprising an opening for initially receiving a sample, a recess, and a channel connecting the opening to the recess;

a test strip removably attached to the housing, wherein the test strip includes a test surface having an analyte-specific binder printed thereon in a pattern, and wherein the test strip is in fluid communication with the recess; and

a means for inducing a pressure differential on the sample to direct the sample from the opening, through the channel, into the recess, and to the test surface, and to clear an unreacted portion of the sample from the test surface by directing the unreacted portion of the sample past the test surface to a chamber for containing the unreacted portion of the sample so that the test surface can be analyzed.

57. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 56, wherein the means for inducing a pressure differential on the sample comprises a syringe, a piston, a pump, a bladder, a vacuum, a plunger, or combinations thereof.

58. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 56, further comprising a means for separating one or more components from the sample.

59. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 58, wherein the means for separating one or more components from the sample comprises a membrane, a filter material, a porous film, a nonwoven film, paper, a precipitating agent, a cell lysing agent, or combinations thereof.

60. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 56, further comprising a means for diluting the sample, wherein the means for diluting the sample comprises a diluent.

61. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 56, wherein the test surface is a diffraction-based test surface and wherein the device further comprises diffraction-enhancing elements.

62. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 56, further comprising indicia to assist a user in operating the means for inducing a pressure differential on the sample.

63. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 62, wherein the indicia comprise one or more ridges, one or more detents, one or more windows, or combinations thereof.

64. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 56, wherein the test strip further includes a second analyte-specific binder printed in a pattern on a portion of the test surface, and wherein the means for inducing a pressure differential on the sample directs at least a portion of the sample to the portion of the test surface printed with the second analyte-specific binder.

65. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 56, wherein the device comprises a capillary.

66. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 56, wherein the means for inducing a pressure differential on the sample directs the sample from the opening, through the channel, into the recess, and to the test surface by using capillary action.

67. (New) The disposable diagnostic device of claim 66, wherein the channel comprises a capillary tube.

68. (New) A diagnostic device comprising:

a housing comprising an opening for initially receiving a sample, a recess, and a channel connecting the opening to the recess;

a test strip removably attached to the housing, wherein the test strip is in fluid communication with the recess, and wherein the test strip includes a test surface, said test surface comprising a film and an analyte-specific binder printed onto the film in a pattern; and

a syringe to direct the sample from the opening, through the channel, into the recess, and to the test surface, and to clear an unreacted portion of the sample from the test surface by directing the unreacted portion of the sample past the test surface to a chamber for containing the unreacted portion of the sample so that the test surface can be analyzed.